

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6360

第十五日三十六號

日六初月二年庚戌光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1878.

堂拜禮

號八月四英

港香

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING

NOTICES OF FIRMS

TO BE LET

AUCTIONS

INTIMATIONS

INTIMATIONS

INTIMATIONS

ARRIVALS
April 5, D. L. British str., 644, Thompson, Haiphong, 31st March, Hichow 4th April, General YUEN-JAN, 2000t.
April 6, LADOGA, American ship, 365, C. B. Pierce, Yokohama 16th March, 1878.
April 6, CIRNA, German steamer, 648, Ackermann, Shanghai 2nd April, General SIRMESSER & Co.
April 6, RADWOMSKIE, British str., 1,301, Thomson, Seine 2nd March, Salt and Rice H. K. K. & Co.
April 6, CHIN, Chinese gunboat, Lee Beach from a steamer.
April 6, GRISBY, British steamer, 1,370, Donaldson, Saigon 2nd April, Bico, JARINIE, MATHERSON & Co.
April 7, FRANC MARION, Amer. bark, 678, H. K. Eddison, Newcastle, N.S.W. 26th February, Coal - MIZRA & Co.
April 7, ALEX, British steamer, 736, Dredger, Cambon Guk, April, General STEPHENS & Co.
April 7, FUYU, Chinese steamer, 950, A. Croad, Canton 6th April, General - U. M. S. T. Co.
April 7, TATO, Portuguese gunboat, Lieutenant Commander Amaral, Manila 4th April.

NOTICE
MR. JAMES LYON PLAYFAIR SANDERSON has been authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuracion to BILLY & Co. Hongkong, 6th April, 1878. [Im392]

NOTICE
MR. CHARLES VON BOSE has been authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuracion at Canton. CARLOWITZ & Co. Canton, 2nd April, 1878. [Im58]

NOTICE
MR. THEODOR JOHANNES ENGL-BRECHT for PUSTAU has been authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuracion. W. M. PUSTAU & Co. Hongkong, 22nd March, 1878. [Im307]

NOTICE
MR. JOHN GLENATON CASSI admitted a PARTNER to our firm from the date. ELLES & Co. Amy, 1st April, 1878. [Im55]

NOTICE
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ROBERT CRAIG in our Firm CEASED on 31st December last.

BOYD & Co. Amy, 30th March, 1878. [Im357]

REFERRING to the above, I beg to inform you that I continue at Swatow under the style of CHALG & CO., on my sole account the British Hotel opened by Messrs. BOYD & Co. there. ROBERT CRAIG. Swatow, 30th March, 1878. [Im558]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.
During the TEMPORARY ABSENCE of the Undersigned, MR. THOMAS DANIEL COX PARKER is appointed ACTING MANAGER. A. NEWTON, Manager. Hongkong, 21st March, 1878. [Im490]

DEPARTURES
APRIL 6TH.
Agamemnon, British steamer, for Singapore and London.
Emerald, British steamer, for Macau.
Dahlak, British steamer, for East Coast Malacca.
Peter, British steamer, for Quinhon.
Pearl, British steamer, for Amoy.
Dianche, British steamer, for Bangkok.
Perambuco, British bark, for Amoy.
Pernambuco, British steamer, for Saigon.

NOTICE
THE Undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. PROUD, WILKS, and LAWRENCE, Limited, Gunpowder Manufacturers, of Dartford, and their SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG and CHINA.

MEYER & Co. Hongkong, 6th February, 1878. [Im330]

NOTICE
MR. JOSEPH HARMON has been admitted a PARTNER in our firm from 1st of April, 1878.

WILLIAMS & Co. Swatow, March 27th, 1878. [Im688]

NOTICE
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co. China, March 26th, 1878. [Im438]

NOTICE
I HAVE THIS Day relinquished myself of this Port as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT under the Style or Firm of G. R. STEVENS & Co., who will henceforth conduct this Agency of the AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. G. R. STEVENS. Hongkong, 29th December, 1877. [Im484]

NOTICE
MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was admitted a PARTNER to our firm on the 1st January, 1878. G. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, 5th January, 1878. [Im424]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 of Dollars
RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 of Dollars
COURT OF DIRECTORS,
Chairman - F. D. S. S. Esq.
Deputy Chairman - W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. E. Belliss, Esq.
Dalyrymple, Esq.
E. H. Hopkins, Esq.
E. W. Young, Esq.
H. W. Keenan, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER - THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
Shanghai - EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS - LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG - INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per Annun. on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits -
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CHINESE granted on approved Securities, and other documents, Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 27th February, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CAPITAL 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 2,100,000.
BANKERS - THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE HAINAN BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the premium.
NORTON & Co., Agents.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1876. [Im2]

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, is prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of 40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [Im22]

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOR this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of Premium will be allowed upon Insurance effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for China, Hongkong, and Japan.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [Im24]

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DISCOUNT 20%.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [Im401]

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company is prepared to grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

A. MAGG, HEATON.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1875. [Im29]

PHONIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOR the sum of £1,000, until further notice, the amount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurance effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD, Agent, Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1878. [Im52]

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant INSURANCES to the extent of \$25,000 on First-class Risks.

A. DISCOUNT 10 per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurance effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD, Agent, Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1878. [Im52]

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant INSURANCES to the extent of \$25,000 on First-class Risks.

A. DISCOUNT 10 per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurance effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD, Agent, Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1878. [Im52]

TRANSAUTANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

DOUGLASS & CO.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1878. [Im21]

TRANSAUTANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

DOUGLASS & CO.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1878. [Im21]

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DOUGLASS & CO.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1878. [Im21]

TRANSAUTANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
For 1878.
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA
AND JAPAN DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY BRANCH.
It contains—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPAA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PAKHOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WENCHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WUHUA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TOKIO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NIIGATA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NAGASAKI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HIIGO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAKODATE.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong, and the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;

A Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Directory for 1878 contains several new features and improvements, and will be found as complete as possible.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Merchantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at \$5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Post Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents—

MACAO... Messrs. L. A. de Graa.

SWATOW... Messrs. Campbell & Co.

AMOY... Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

FOOCHEW... Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

PEEFOO... Messrs. Heide & Co.

HIIGO... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

SINGAPORE... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

HANKOW... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

RIVER PORTS... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

JAPAN... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

NEWCHIANG... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

TIENTSIN... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

PEKING... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

YOKOHAMA... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

NIIGATA... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

NAGASAKI... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

HIKO... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

OSAKA... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

TOGO... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

MALABAR... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

MANILA... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

SINGAPORE... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

BANGKOK... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

LONDON... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

NEW YORK... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

SYDNEY... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

ST. LOUIS... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

PHILADELPHIA... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

CHICAGO... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

DETROIT... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

ATLANTA... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

NEW ORLEANS... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

ST. LOUIS... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

their own interests were at stake, should he advise the Emperor to unsheathe this sword, and complete his speech, the part which the Prince was going to a whistling out of his cage, had also passed away, adding still more to the Doctor's mirth, in the eyes of the Advanced Liberals, said that though his party had no wish to show ingratitude towards Russia, who had obliged Germany on previous occasions, they did not think it compatible with the three Emperors' alliance that Austria should be permitted to conclude a peace without consulting her colleagues. If Austria took this course, the Imperial Government of Austria, it behaved her to do so, would offend the Austrian interests were threatened. What he said of Savaria, Roumanian, and Montenegro was perhaps a matter of indifference. But the fate of Bosnia and Bulgaria concerned Austria, and in consequence Germany, very intimately. The Chancellor were determined to protect Austria, and the Emperor, in his opinion, would support him. Herr Windfuhr, the Imperial Minister of State, said the question of interest simply whether the Teutonic or Slavonic nations were to prevail in Europe. Austria had been dined by Russia, and Germany had lost the position she occupied. Were Germany and Austria alone, all this could not have happened. He could only hope that the German Parliament would not be induced to accept the result of the Conference. Prince Blümner, rising to reply, said he had not wished that Herr von Bennington's interpellation be put to him at this juncture. On the contrary, he would have preferred a later date, when matters were more advanced. If he had not sufficiently explicit about the last stages of the negotiations, he said that he had been enabled to tell all that was of importance in a few words, and that the principal negotiations were yet to come. "The arbiter's part we are destined to undertake, it stands to reason that a more thankless office does not exist. Not so very many years ago, the Emperor Nicholas, paroxysmally called Prussia to account, and we did not exactly understand what he wanted. We were then particularly grateful for the result, neither was Austria Nichols's client, on that memorable occasion. Again, when we tried to make peace after Villafrauca, all turned against us. Nor can I say that I ever forgave the Emperor Napoleon his interceding after Sadowa. But for the Emperor Napoleon interfering much more might have been effected there and then. In my opinion, nothing would have been attached to the Dardanelles. They have been taken in possession of the Sultan without making him aware of that he was. Our relations with Austria are excellent. The two Empires have real confidence in each other, and I have much pleasure in regarding myself as a personal friend of Count Andrassy. He is as sure of my telling him the truth as I am of his telling me the truth. I confess that in former times I have never uttered a word of what he told me, and repeat here only a small amount, as so much merriment; but all is now over, and any attempt to make us suspect each other's designs will be fruitless." In a subsequent part of the debate, Prince Blümner, according to what had been said by Polish and Centralist speakers, both opposed to Russia, remarked that the Polish inhabitants were far from regarding the political condition of their nationality, and the Centralists were hardly compelled to discuss these questions. The subject was then dropped.

A LAWSUIT WITH A PRINCESS.

The Chrysique Souzalettes of Paris, says the Globe, has been ennobled by a law suit with which the name of the Princess Souzalette has been rather unpleasantly connected. During a late stay at the Hotel de Crillon she happened, when sitting at a table in the restaurant, to drop a most extraordinary sum of bank notes. Her neighbour, a gentleman, sympathised with her, and begged to be permitted to place his purse at her disposal. She refused at first, but the desire to continue play was strong enough to overcome all her scruples, and she finally accepted, borrowing 10,000 francs. The money was punctually repaid, and the lender, M. Delariviere, a retired trader, who had done well, was equally anxious to get his money back. He had no difficulty in recovering it, and the parties had to go to law. The trial was adjourned to make use of him, and that's why he spoke to her when he met her in the Casino. He forgot how apt we are to make us of our fellow-beings, and how very easily acquaintances are made at watering-places. He thought he had acquired the privilege of being considered among the independent friends of the law, when he was again summoned before the tribunal, and again compelled to appear. The little sum remained unpaid, and an arrangement was made by which the lender was to call on his fair daughter in Paris at a stated time. Princess Souzalette, however, refused to receive, as one of the hubbies of her reception, the retired tradesman, who vexed at the apparent slight, but on him began to clamour for his money. Although the stipulated time of payment had passed, he insisted on his right to contribute to the expenses, and insisted that his daughter executed at a time when his Choixos Goods were in the Market we confidently solicit your Orders.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL—£20,000,000.

THE Underwriters and Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are requested to quote Premiums against FIRE, to the amount of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the sum of the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMEL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Premiums on Fire, Earthquake, and other risks, under New and Effective Management, and all orders submitted to us will receive prompt attention and be executed in a first-class style.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

This Department having undergone extensive reorganization is now upon the Ground Floor of the Exchange, which will conduct business in all the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).

ARNOLD KARRERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

J. W. ALEXANDRE, Vice-President.

EDWARD BOURNE, Secretary.

J. A. HARRIS, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ASSETS—\$31,700,000.

STUPPLUS—\$5,000,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong, China, for the above Society, do hereby give notice that RATES AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES, and upon Terms very favourable to the Assured.

For full information and Particulars, apply to OLYPHANT & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1878.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are requested to grant Insurance as follows:

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BURGEAGE OF THREE-THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL LOCAL RISKS.

LIFE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of £30,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) UPON THE CURRENT LOCAL RATES WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL PREMIUMS CHARGED FOR INSURANCE, SUCH DISCOUNT BEING DEDUCTED AT THE TIME OF THE ISSUE OF POLICY.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CANTH. (City) P.M.—Tl. 400,000.

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND—Tl. 200,000.

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND—Tl. 75,000.

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS THIS DATE—Tl. 750,000.

Accumulations this date—Tl. 750,000.

DIREC'TORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. W. HORN, Esq., F. C. KERSH, Esq.

M. P. EVANS, Esq., C. LUCAS, Esq.

SECRETARIES.

Messrs. BUSSELL & CO., Shanghai.

LONDON AGENTS.

Messrs. BADING BROTHERS & CO.

AGENTS IN CHINA.

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES GRANTED ON MARINE RISKS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Subject to a charge of 1% for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the Underwriting Business will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large square pages.

LONDON.

Taunton & Co., PATERNOSTER ROW.

HONGKONG.

DUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand—Tl. 3/102.

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight—Tl. 3/104.

Bank Bills, at 6 months sight—Tl. 3/111.

Documentary Bills, at 6 months sight—Tl. 3/114.

On BOMBAY—Bank sight—Tl. 3/114.

On CALCUTTA—Bank sight—Tl. 3/120.

Bank sight—Tl. 3/14.

Private, 30 days sight—Tl. 3/12.

SALES ON APRIL 16, AS REPORTED BY CHINERS.

Fishpaw—2 bags, at \$100.00 by Kwong-hang-tai travelling trader.

Black Pepper—120 bags, at \$7.20, by Kwong-hang-tai travelling trader.

Black Pepper—10 bags, at \$6.14, by Kwong-hang-tai travelling trader.

Mulan Seeds—70 bags, at \$3.80 by Hing-tai travelling trader.

Vermicelli—50 bags, at \$8.90, by Hing-tai travelling trader.

Red Dates—50 bags, at \$4.50, by Hing-tai travelling trader.

CHINESE DRUGS.

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EXTRACTS.

CHRISTMAS BELLS AND WAR CRIES.
Hark! Hark! The Christmas bells ring merrily—the joyous Christmas bells!
And glad sweet strains arise of Christmas songs,
Telling of "peace on earth, good will to men,"
But still another and far different sound.
Is echoing in my ears—"War! Who fears war?"
Such is the cry. "We o'er have conquered yet,
And shall again. Our fathers crushed the power
Of great Napoleon. We can do the like."

War! Can you count its cost? Its peril tell?

Truly on fire privated, for France had long

been writhing with all Europe, and was drained

At last of men. Yet they purchased had failed

For the northern frost;—ye may have

A harder task than they; names, in south,

Your choice and hap are both for petty wars,

Which need enough, but may suffice much;

And even breed new wars...World ye scourge,

India! The seek to gain ye thence. Let gentleness

And none can drive you thence;—and care

To hark! little lessens, and rub as in

The sight of God, Who sees and cares for all.

For peace would ye fight? Ye won before

But India believed it not, and rare

In force. Trod. Yet such was the event,

Then now ye need not fear until the foe

Is at the gates—not, *H* India

To be true. But what by needless war

Could ye or gain, unless ye overthrow

Both of the Northern Powers, and Poland rose

Once more among the nations? Even, then

Nothing is truly gained but what world come

With time and patience. Wait, and simply guard

Against aggression and surprise. Form leagues,

But only for defense; and passing by

These sons of Belshazzar that call themselves

Statesmen, deal with the nations at their back

In frank and honest guise.

Great God ever!

The threatening evil. Truly, we have shamed;

But Then art merciful. And we have tried

Full oft to do the right, and oft have shown

Merry ourselves, although with too much pride

It may be, but yet not from pride alone.

Notably.

Hark! I seem to hear a voice

In answer: "Let your work be profound; then

Rest not on what you have done, but go on;

And over the like. And chide ye

Who teach the rest, ministers of Heaven

In truth as name. Go forth and face the wrong;

Denounce it. War against it. Count no cost.

God will be with you. Spend not strength or strength

On lesser things; but against Moloch war;

Mammon, Beelzebub, and all the brood

Of Hell, with all their deeds.

Come then from ill;

And then, well—both into India

And others nearer home. The cost of wrong

Is ever greatest. But, to the right;

Wise confidence, and has a way to draw

Others to good. If ye would safely steer

Among the shoals and quicksands future time

Has for you, do the right. Then if the storm

Should you burst; with God, and your stout hearts,

And judgments sound, ye will may reach the port,

But if ye trust to violence and wrong,

To ridus and to culling, lies this word.

Written by one of old. "The crafty man

In their own craftiness lie snare, and hurl

The hand-tooth tools in leading rule down."

The bells ring out again. It is the voice

Of Peace and Hope. —J. M.

NAPOLEON'S PAINTED LADY.
An old lady of 84 years, named Wilkins, was defendant in an action in the Common Pleas the other day, who had been lady-maid to Lady Lowe when Sir Hudson Lowe was Governor of St. Helena, and was responsible for the safe custody of Napoleon Bonaparte. Mrs. Wilkins told the Court that the great man used to call her "the painted lady," because she had so much colour.

BEARDING THE BEARLESS.

A sturdy vagabond, with full black beard of unusual length, was recently brought before a magistrate, who questioned him about his past life. "If one can believe all that is laid to your charge," said the magistrate solemnly, "your conscience must be as black as your beard." "Ah!" replied the wily rogue, "if a man's conscience is to be measured by his beard, then your worship has no conscience at all."

WHO ARE BLESSED?

The man who minds his own business; the woman who never says to her husband, "I told you so;" the man who can see on his buttons when the baby is crying; the mother-in-law who never reminds you that you married above your station; the old man that don't hate old people and children; the old bachelor that don't hate cats and pin cushions; the married people that don't wish they were single; the simple people that are content to remain so; the husband who never says his mother's papa were better than his wife's aye.

HOW TO CATCH THE POPULAR EAR.

When Diogenes was, on a certain time, treating and making a declamation of an earnest and sage master of philosophy, and had not one hearer that would give diligent ear unto him, he began to sing such another foolish song (as "Robin Hood in Barnsle wood"), and seemed as though he would dance withal. And when a very great multitude of people had now gathered together, and swarmed about him, he took them all up for stumbling, because that to things foolish, and serving to no good purpose, they came running by whole flocks, and as merry as Pies, whereas to serious matters, and the same much available unto good fortune, they neither would resort, or approach, or diligently give care. Very like unto this is (as Erasmus) that some writers ascribe to Demosthenes of the shadow of an As [Nicolas Udall, for the sake of unlearned readers, gives the story thus]: "It was that, *De*mosthenes, on a time, being hot in making an oration to the Athenians, the people were suddenly in such a great roar among them selves that they gave no care to Demosthenes, but rather troubled him in histole. Whereupon he said that he had two or three words to say unto them, requiring them to hold their noise, and give good care unto what he would say. Immediately there was made silence, and Demosthenes in this wise began:—A certain young man had hired an ass from Athens to the town to Megara. And both the parties went together in company, and being in summer season, about noon, the sun waxed so fervent, hot, that for to cover themselves from the sun, either party would needs hide himself under the shadow of the ass. But they set at variance about it, and either party would needs put off the other. The one said that he had put out the ass to hire, but not the shadow; the other, on his part, avouched that somewhat as he had hired the ass, he had best right and title, for the time being, to the shadow of the ass too. And immediately after the much of the tale told, Demosthenes came down from the pulpit or scaffold. The peoples were so fain to hear the rest of the tale, that they caught Demosthenes by the gown, and held him back, nor would at no hand suffer him to depart, but required him in wary ways to make an end of his tale. Then said Demosthenes unto them, "Why are we so desirous and fain to listen to a tale of the shadow of an ass, and have no will nor mind at all to hearken to me telling of matters weighty? The reason is, that often go whaling or sealing whales with the ships that touch their

"NOT THE CHEESE."

To deceive the good people of Galatz in any transaction in which money is involved is said to be no easy task, and demands an amount of cleverness seldom to be found. That they can be "done" however, is thus illustrated. A Cossack, in passing lately through the town, having cast his eyes on a piece of cheese which he desired to buy from a Jew, asked to examine it. While it was in his hands, he asked the price, which was exorbitant. He placed it under his arm and began to bargain. As he bade his comrades passed behind him and each cut off a piece.

The Cossack said that it was a small cheese, the Jew that it was a big one. But, as the Cossack could show it from time to time looking smaller and smaller, the Jew, afraid to attempt violence, gave in to the Cossack's price, which grew ever smaller and smaller as the article he had to buy diminished.

THE AGONY IN FRANCE.

The present Constitution unfortunately contains in itself the almost certain seeds of its own destruction. The quasi-monarchical power, Presidency, Marshalls, or whatever it is to be called, and the State, which is sure to have aristocratic character, will probably remain, as they are now, the double basis of a porpoised state. In discussing constitutions, lowered and the revision of constitutions, we can be guided by the unwelcome apprehension that something of a stormer kind may yet be in store for France. The constitution of "three powers" is a constitution of civil war. In discussing constitutions, lowered and the revision of constitutions, we can be guided by the unwelcome apprehension that something of a stormer kind may yet be in store for France. The constitution of "three powers" is a

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stormer kind may yet be in store for France.

The rules forbade prisoners to "whistle or sing." Music was one of the greatest charms of home for me, and I longed to hear some.

I induced a friend to smuggle in for me a little "musical box," at least I begged it might be so small as not to be overheard outside my cell. "Unforunately, meaning to be very kind, he brought me a rather large one, with a number of modes of stop. I set it to play. Horror of horrors! It seemed as loud as Dan Grafton's hand. I tried to stop it. In vain! In a few minutes I heard the warden approaching. What was to be done? I raised the mischievous thing and thought to break it up. I rushed to my bedclothes, it went bang away to the "outer-ture in William Tell." The warden stopped outside my cell door. "Do you hear some noise, sir?" "Ah! yes—that is something like music." "It seems just outside the walls, sir. What on earth can it be?"

"Oh, some confounded Italian organ grinder is always in the neighbourhood." "Bad, bad, I think make it's one of the city bands marching out to serenade you!" I never tried that musical box again.—*Sullivan's New Ireland.*

MR. BUSKIN'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

First cultivate all your personal powers, not competitively, but patiently and usefully. You have no business to read in the long vacation. Come here to make scholars of yourselves, and go to the mountain or the sea to make men of yourselves. Give at least a month in each year to rough sailor work and sea fishing. Don't lounge and sit on the beach, but make good seamen. Then, on the mountains, go and help the shepherd at his work, the woodmen at theirs, and learn to know the hills by night and day. If you are staying in level country, learn to plough and what ever else you can that is useful. Then here in Oxford, read to the utmost of your power, and practise singing, fencing, wrestling, and riding. No rifle practice, and no racing—but or other. Leave the river quiet for the naturalist, the angler, and the weary student like me. You may think all these matters of no consequence to your studies of art and divinity; and that I am merely boasting and absurd. Well, that is the way the devil deceives you. It is not the sins which we feel sinful, by which he catches us; but the apparently faultless ones—those which nevertheless waste the time, harden the heart, connotate the passions on mean objects and prevent the course of gentle and friendly thought.

Written by one of old. "The crafty man

In their own craftiness lie snare, and hurl

The hand-tooth tools in leading rule down."

The bells ring out again. It is the voice

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THE CHALLENGE AT JUAN FERNANDEZ.

The *Challenger* had crossed, and sounded, the West Indian Ocean—finding their deepest water off the Virgin Islands; thence to Halifax, Nova Scotia; recrossed it to the Azores, Canary, and Cape de Verde Islands; recrossed it once more in a great zigzag from the African coast, through the equatorial regions to Bahia, Brazil; and, by a great angular sweep through the Southern Ocean to Tristán d'Acuña, en route to the Cape, where maintained that in his day it was still a recent victory, that there had been a time when the English were "of all the Northern nations the most commended for their sobriety," and that "they first learnt in their wars in the Netherlands, to drown themselves with immoderate drinking." The Dutch and German origin of many drinking terms lends some colour to this assertion, and it is corroborated by other evidence. "Superfluity of drink," wrote Tom Nash in the reign of Elizabeth, "is a sin that ever since we have mixed ourselves with the Low Countries is accounted honourable; but, before we know, lingers wear, was held in the highest degree of hatred that might be." "In England," said Charnley, "returning from the wars in the Holy Land, brought home the foul disease of leprosy, &c., & so in our fathers' days the English returning from the service in the Netherlands brought with them the foul vice of drunkenness." But the evil if it was not indigenous in England, at least spread very rapidly and very widely. "In England, said Leggo, "they are most potent in potting. Your Dame, your German, and your swashbuckling Hollander are nothing to your English." "We seen," wrote a somewhat rhetorical writer in 1657, "to be steeped in folly, and to mind nothing to nowadays, and is constantly visited. On arrival at the islands of Tristán d'Acuña, itself a miserable settlement of about a dozen cottages, the people, mostly from the Cape and St. Helena, some of them planters, informed the officers of the *Challenger*, that two Germans, brothers, had some time before settled, for the purpose of catching seals, on a small island about thirty miles off, and that, not having been over there or seen any signs of them for a long time, they feared that they had perished. It turned our afterwards that the German people, who had been in the service of the Low Countries, accounted honourable, had left, before we knew, lingers wear, was held in the highest degree of hatred that might be." "In England," said Charnley, "returning from the wars in the Holy Land, brought home the foul disease of leprosy, &c., & so in our fathers' days the English returning from the service in the Netherlands brought with them the foul vice of drunkenness." 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